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MISSOURI RANKS SIXTH IN LIME

VALUE OF PRODUCT REACHES NEARLY A MILLION DOLLARS.

MOSTLY USED IN BUILDING

Supply of Raw Material Is Inexhaustible—Enters Somewhat Into the Manufacture of Fertilizer—Ste. Genevieve Holds First Place.

Jefferson City.

Missouri ranks sixth among all the states for quantity of lime manufactured, within 26 establishments in 1914, and fifth when it comes to the value of the same. This information comes in a bulletin issued by the labor commissioner's office.

Twenty-four lime plants that year turned out 155,680 tons, which at a value of $4.41 a ton was worth $686,051. In 1913 27 plants turned out 167,770 tons worth $754,009 That year the state ranked sixth in quantity and seventh in value.

Ste. Genevieve, that flourishing village on the Mississippi river south of St. Louis ranks first for the amount of lime produced.

While most of Missouri's output is used in building operations, a small quantity is used for other purposes. There is enough limesone along the river banks in the state to call the supply inexhaustible.

Most of the native product is used in the state, though there is a small quantity shipped into a few of the neighboring states.

Auditor Arrested.

Two informations were filed in the circuit court here by David W. Peters, prosecuting attorney of Cole county, against State Auditor Gordon, in which Gordon is charged with the illegal and unauthorized drawing of warrants on the state treasury.

The informations grew out of the payment of the expenses of the state auditor to a national meeting of state auditors at Salt Lake City in September and of a trip made by State Supervisor of Building and Loan Associations Maurice G. Gordon to San Francisco in August to attend a national meeting of building and loan supervisors in that city.

Auditor Gordon had little to say about the filing of the informatioins. "It is a fight to the finish between Peters and myself now," was his comment.

He gave bond of $500 on each of the charges for his appearance on whatever date may be set for a hearing of the matter. Circuit court will not be in session until November 15.

The bond filed by Auditor Gordon for his appearance when wanted is estimated to be worth $2,500,00. Some of the wealthiest Republicans of Jefferson City are among the signers.

Eight Cities Join Gass.

That the state administration's raid upon the school fund to bridge over an embarrassing deficit in the revenues has not been forgotten, has become apparent, for attorneys representing St. Louis and seven other cities have arranged to prepare an exhaustive brief in support of the Gass mandamus, which will be argued before the supreme court on November 1.

Following are the cities which will be represented in the brief, and the names of the attorneys who will prepare and present it:

St. Louis, Robert Burkham; Kansas City, Sanford B. Ladd; Joplin, E. F. Cameron; Springfield, Edward Merrit; Moberly, Arthur B. Chamier; Sedalia, Charles E. Yeater; Webb City, A. G. Young; Hannibal, A. R. Smith.

The brief will be filed amicus curiae and the attorneys will make oral arguments if necessary.

Auditor Gordon has filed his answer in the case. He disclaimed any intention to deplete the school funds but demands light on the subject. He is acting as his own attorney.

Governor Goes Up in a Balloon.

Gov. Major in company with one or two other hardy spirits made a balloon ascension at St. Louis one day last week. Moving pictures were taken of the expedition, and these will be exhibited later on for the benefit of a charitable organization. He traveled about 20 miles and landed safely at Columbia, Ill.

Possums Fat, Law Harsh.

There is deep dissatisfaction among negroes over the fact that possums are classed as "fur bearing" animals. The marsupials seem to be plentiful and the negroes have long had a peculiar affinity for the quadrupeds.

GETTING A START

By NATHANIEL C. FOWLER, Jr.

EDUCATION FOR A SPECIFIC PURPOSE.

The passing generation will recall the days of the old red schoolhouse—which, by the way, was seldom painted red—when academic education was primarily confined to two distinct institutions: the common school, which did not then begin with a kindergarten, but plunged the pupil immediately into the 8 R's of learning; and the college, which confined itself to the classics.

In those days only a very small percentage of boys entered college, and there was no higher institution of learning open to girls than the seminary, with a curriculum similar to that of our present high school.

The young man who desired to enter a technical trade or to perfect himself for any vocation, had to learn this business, trade, or profession, "at the last," so to speak. Even the would-be lawyer read law in a law office, and the dentist entered a dentist's office as an apprentice.

Today educational conditions have changed, and there are innumerable technical schools as well as those teaching some one concrete profession.

The young man, then, may learn his trade either in the old way, by entering it, or by attending some institution specializing in the vocation which he is to follow.

Which is the better way?

Both, I say.

If one is to take up a technical trade requiring a scientific or other special knowledge, he would better spend a few years in some institution which teaches one this vocation, or those allied to it, and then finish his education in the workshop or the office of a concern devoted to it.

It is obvious that the factory or the office cannot as easily impart the fundamental principles of a vocation as can a well-equipped institution.

While at work the apprentice is obliged to do many things which are not directly contributing to his education. He obtains experience, it is true, but he is not allowed to have that broadness of view which would come to him in school.

The atmosphere of a schoolroom is conducive to efficiency. One has nothing else to think about; and, therefore, can devote his entire time to obtaining a better knowledge of the work he is to do for a living.

In recommending the technical schools, I am aware that many of them are altogether too theoretical or academic, and that they are, perhaps, too broad instead of specific; but, for all that, the well-equipped technical school places before its pupils the great fundamental principles, which, if rightly understood and applied, are of untold benefit.

Certain lines, however, cannot be taught in school; but a fundamental knowledge of the majority of technical trades can be imparted in the schoolroom and laboratory.

Practically all of our best technical schools, including institutes of technology, are managed by experts, who, fortunately, are composite men, not only understanding science, but having the ability to impart its principles.

A graduate of one of these institutes, while he may begin close to the bottom of the ladder, and while he may work for a year or more alongside of the young man who has not been favored with his opportunities, will eventually, all things being equal, advance more rapidly than will one who entered the trade as an apprentice without good technical school training.

While this school training does not wholly give the experience of the workshop, it will teach one, first, the fundamental principles, and, secondly, how more easily to apply them.

GUMPTION.

Gumption consists of common sense, rational reasoning, attention to details and persistent observation, that one may see more clearly and act more intelligently.

Gumption, like common sense, becomes a habit. To some extent it may be inherited, but the brand of gumption that is good for anything, that may be applied to the affairs of life, is largely acquired and comes to one because he makes an effort to get it.

Ask the successful business man what appears to be the matter with many of his employees, and he will say that the inefficient ones lack gumption, are uninterested, inattentive, unambitious, and, as a rule, fault-finding. They do not make an effort to use what nature has given them. They waste their time and their talents. They are indolent; they perform the duties prescribed, but avoid responsibility; they do not love their work, and they do what they have to do as automatically as machines. Few of them think intently, and most of them are not amenable to reason. They are always looking at the clock, seldom realizing that automatic action in itself does not stand for promotion, or for more than ordinary accomplishment. Because they do not make strenuous effort, because they do not do their best, their ability, even though it may be great, is below par in every market. They begin as clerks, and remain clerks, seldom rising above subordinate positions, allowing others of no greater ability to supersede them.

It is obvious that ability is not distributed equitably—or at any rate does not appear to be—and some men are undoubtedly able to do things which others cannot accomplish; but it is nevertheless an indisputable fact that those who try and try hard, even though they may possess only ordinary capacity, outpoint those of greater ability who plod along dissatisfied with everything save themselves.

The man with gumption thinks while he works. Every effort he makes teaches him to do the same thing better next time. He is faithful, but more than that—he is energetic and looks upon his capacity, whether it be great or small, as a commercial asset, to be used as any other commodity.

Every man is a salesman of himself. Unless he considers his ability a marketable commodity, as he would a sack of flour or a keg of nails, to be sold at an advantage, he is not likely to rise above a mediocre state, but probably will remain at the bottom, or near to it, a plodder, not a pacer.

Get gumption.

You can have gumption if you will; perhaps not as much of it as can be obtained by greater ability, but enough of it to lift you beyond the ordinary and place you in the rising class.

You are master of yourself, even though you have a master. It is for you, not the man for whom you work, to say whether you will stay down or go up.

NO SYMPATHY FOR NEUROTIC

Medical Man Has Placed Them in a Class That Might Be Called Hypocrites.

Don't use the word "rheumatism," for it means nothing. The same may be said of "neurosis." According to Dr. Louis Casamajor, chief of the Vanderbilt Clinic and instructor in neurology at Columbia university, in an address at Bloomingdale hospital, New York, "rheumatism" is a term "which has been spread, in popular and indeed in medical use, in such a thin layer to cover such a large number of conditions that it has ceased longer to have a diagnostic significance, and conveys now no more real meaning than does the original word 'pain' for which it is substituted. The same may be said of 'neuritis,' merely another way of saying pain—an explanation which explains nothing, and when combined with the foregoing in 'rheumatic neurosis' we have a term of sufficient inaccuracy to satisfy the most fastidious neurotic."

Doctor Casamajor went on to assert a critical study of a neurotic person's talk "quickly reveals the fact that it is a wealth of details with no point . . . for if he should get the point he would cease to be a neurotic. Possibly he might be something worse." Doctor Casamajor calls neurosis an asset. "Every neurotic has something to gain by being a neurotic, and he ceases to be so when this element of gain disappears. . . . At best it gives the individual an excuse for leading a more or less easy life, surrounded by the sympathy which civilized people feel is due the sick."

A Friend Indeed.

"Did I understand you to say that Professor Gaspit is a scientist?"

"I don't know whether you would call him a scientist or a philanthropist. At any rate, he has discovered a face preparation that is guaranteed to make a woman look ten years younger."

Austria last year had 22 works for producing copper ore.

Born Diplomat.

"Harry, I am beginning to believe the baby looks like you."

"Are you, dear?"

"Yes. I notice it more and more every day. I'm so glad."

"Do you really want him to look like me?"

"Of course I do. I've been sorry ever since we had him christened that we didn't give him your name."

"Sweetheart, you don't know how happy you make me by saying that."

"And, Harry, dear, I found the loveliest hat today. I don't believe I ever saw anything that was so becoming to me. It's $25. Do you think I ought to pay that much for a hat?"—Chicago Record.

Service Is a Hard One.

Most naval air mechanics are accomplished swimmers, and possess a constitution of iron. When the navy's great seaplanes are launched the mechanics generally have to wade up to their necks into the water to maneuver the machine from the shore. To plunge into icy-cold water in the half light of dawn is not a pleasant task, yet it is one which the sailor mechanics have to carry out almost daily. In rough seas the waves break over their heads, and the seaplane they are maneuvering is tossed about like a cork. Yet in true naval spirit the mechanics of the naval air service carry out their hazardous duties cheerfully.

Unwisely Put.

"My husband is a collector of antiques."

"And you. I presume, are his choicest treasure."—Detroit Free Press.

Another peculiar thing about the electoral college is that it has no baseball team.

Save a little of your sympathy for the poor proofreader. He has to read the war news.

CANNOT "CATCH" DISEASE

That Tuberculosis Is Not Contagious Has Been Proved—Is Promoted by Insanitary Conditions.

The word tuberculosis is derived from tuber, a Latin word, meaning a hump, a knob or bulbous growth. In the vegetable world the word tuber is applied to potatoes, which are bulbous outgrowths from the roots, and to some other plant growths of similar formation. From tuber comes tubercle, little tuber or hump, and from that tuberculosis, the technical name of a disease which is characterized by the formation of tubercles in different parts of the body, as the lungs, bones, the interstines, the liver, etc. What is now known to scientists as the tubercle bacillus was not discovered until about forty years ago, and previous to that tuberculosis of the lungs was called consumption or phthisis; tuberculosis of the bones was scrofula, and other forms had other names. Now tuberculosis embraces all forms of the disease, which is characterized by the formation of tubercles. Tuberculosis is not hereditary in the sense of "running in families" or being transmitted from parents to children. It formerly was considered as largely due to heredity, but at the Berlin congress on tuberculosis in 1899, Virchow, a very high authority, said: "I dispute this heredity absolutely," and he gave convincing reasons for his belief. Neither is the disease contagious in the sense of being "catching." It is due to the operations of the tubercle bacillus as developed and promoted by insanitary conditions.

Many marriages may be traced directly to the fact that the happy bridegroom was out of breath.

In Austria women are now employed as undertakers and grave diggers.